

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.
A meeting of the Democrats of New Hanover County will be held at the Court House, in Wilmington, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 24th inst., (being Tuesday of Superior Court,) at 8 o'clock, to appoint delegates to represent this County in a Democratic District Convention, to be held for the purpose of nominating a Democratic candidate for Congress, from this District. A full attendance is earnestly requested.
April 4th, 1855.

TAX DAY.—There was a very considerable excitement in town on Monday on the subject of Taxes, as each man engaged in business walked up to the Captain's Office to settle his fare for the coming year. The scriptural axiom that it is more blessed to give than receive, like all other rules has its exception. It does not apply to money, especially paid in the shape of taxes; and we will venture to say that no bill providing for increased taxation ever yet was so popular. Legislators know this, and hence Legislatures so frequently shirk the responsibility by making a resort to temporary expedients, thus staving off the evil, only to make it still more evil when it does come. The last Legislature of this State is entitled to credit for having had the manliness to meet the issue straight forward, as it ought to be met—to have looked the difficulty fairly in the face and provided for it. To have come openly and at the first to what other States have only resorted to, after having wallowed about in the slough of expediency and of make-shift until recovery was almost impossible. All honor to the Legislature for this.

The Revenue Bill is loosely drawn, or at least it appears so. Some of its provisions are confused, and others are unequal. Admit all this. Does any one remember ever to have heard or read of a bill of a similar class, under similar circumstances, against which a similar class of objections were not raised, and it may have been, with truth? The bill is not perfect. The inequality of taxation is the universal complaint throughout the world. Even in States where the onerous burden of indebtedness has caused all the realms and regions of taxation to be fully explored, and where experience, at least, cannot be said in extension of error, there is near about the same complaint. Taxes are like sickness—they make one feel bad, no matter where located or how laid on. Not but that great injustice may be done by unequal taxation, which injustice, as soon as discovered, should be rectified.

Pending the election for Governor, the whole cry here was for internal improvements. Mr. Bragg actually fell behind somewhat, because it was thought that he was not a "good enough internal improvement man." The same was the case during the Session of the Legislature. Mr. Biggs was denounced as all sorts of a miserable sinner, because, although willing to go for the central Railroad to the Mountains, he was not yet prepared to carry it over them an indefinite distance towards sun-down, at an expense beyond the power of calculation. Now, every body knows that the necessity for increased taxation in this State has grown out of State investment in public works. The mere expenses of the State government are the smallest item. Those who insist upon public expenditures ought in consistency to insist upon their natural and inevitable consequences, taxes, which must come sooner or later, and for meeting the requirements of the case at once in the manner in which it must be met the Legislature deserves praise for its manliness.

These remarks are what may be called "plain-spoken," but we think they are true, and their truth will be shortly felt and acknowledged. We can't expect to eat our peach and have it—the State to spend money, and the citizens, who compose the State, to escape the payment. Coming to the matter thus promptly will check the mania for reckless expenditure in advance of the available means of the State. Commission merchants, and others whose business is to be largely increased by the opening up of avenues of trade, must feel that they are the very people to assume cheerfully their portion of the burdens arising from the expenditures made in opening up these avenues.

We publish below the letter of Mr. Ransom, Attorney General, directed to Mr. Courts, State Treasurer, as well as the circular of the latter gentleman, by which reference is made by Mr. Ransom:

RALPH, March 30th, 1855.

To D. W. COURTS, Public Treasurer.
Sir:—I have the honor, in reply to your note on the subject of the Revenue Law, to submit the following opinion:—

The tax of five per cent. to be levied on capital employed by persons selling Liquors, Wines or Cordons, is demandable by the Sheriff in the same manner as the tax on Merchants—is to be estimated from the 19th March, 1855, and is the only tax imposed on such capital, except that for license to retail. And so with regard to the tax of twenty-five per cent. to be paid on the value of certain Drugs and Medicines.

The tax of five hundred dollars on all agencies of Banks, having a corporate existence out of the State, is not affected by a subsequent provision in the same section, declaring that if "the tax is not paid in advance, the same shall be two hundred dollars." That provision applies to Insurance Companies and their agencies.

The 22nd section of the act imposes a tax of ten cents on every hundred dollars employed in any species of trade not specially taxed, and applies, without distinction, to all capital employed in trade, whether the same be in articles the growth or manufacture of the State or otherwise; and was intended as a tax on all capital that had escaped the special notice of the act.

The wood-work of vehicles must be entirely manufactured in this State, to entitle the persons dealing in them to the discrimination in favor of State manufactures. Permit me, in conclusion, to say, that the Circular you issued was very necessary, to secure a uniform administration of the law; and that it gives me pleasure to express my concurrence in the general directions which it contains. Of course, no general rule could be expected to apply to the various details of the act, without some modification. I trust that the suggestions which I have made will tend to anticipate some of those difficulties. I have not been without great doubt, in construing the questions submitted for my consideration; for the law, in many points is confused; and I have thought it right to adopt a rule liberal towards the citizen.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
M. W. RANSOM,
Attorney-General of North Carolina.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT, N. C.,
March 14, 1855.

Sir:—Having had letters addressed to me by different County Court Clerks, asking my construction of certain sections of the Revenue Act, passed by the last General Assembly, I have felt it my duty to address this class of Clerks, and also the Sheriffs of the State, upon the subject.

The Clerk in making out the tax list for this year, which he is to furnish, to the Sheriff on or before the first day of April next, is to estimate the taxes according to the rates imposed by the new Revenue Law, which goes into operation thirty days after the rise of the General Assembly, say from and after the 19th March, 1855, on the subject of taxation herebefore listed, and which are also embraced in the new Revenue law. For instance, the tax by the new law is twelve cents on the hundred dollars valuation of land, and forty cents on the poll.

In making out the list, the new law is to be observed as it goes into operation before the list is required to be made out and handed to the Sheriff. And so subject to any other subjects of taxation which appear

upon the lists taken in 1854, if the new law changes the rates.
Of course these instructions have nothing to do with new subjects of taxation required by the new law to be hereafter listed.

It will also be observed by the Clerk, that twelve cents on the hundred dollars valuation of land, and forty cents on the poll, include the tax for the Insane Asylum, and in all the State tax on these two subjects; and the Clerk will make out his list accordingly.

The Sheriff, in regard to all the taxes to be paid to him without listing, will be governed, after the new law goes into operation, by that law.

For instance, Merchants are required to pay on their capital employed for the year preceding the first of April, the new law being in operation the first of April, the tax imposed by that law must be collected.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
D. W. COURTS,
Public Treasurer.

A District Convention.
In accordance with the request of members of the Democratic party from nearly every section of this County, with whom we have had an opportunity of consultation, we have inserted the call for a Democratic meeting which will be found at the head of our columns. United and harmonious action, always so essential to the success of any party, becomes doubly so, when the dangers which that party may be threatened are of a secret character, as is the case at the present time. In order to avoid surprise, we must be fully organized, and prepared to meet and repel attack at all points.

The Democrats of other Counties—Robeson and Harnett—have already held meetings, and appointed delegates indicating the Monday of Sampson Superior Court as the most suitable time, and Clinton as the best place for holding the proposed convention. Should this time and place be generally agreed upon, it will be seen that we have no time to spare, as Sampson Court immediately succeeds ours.

For some time past the Democratic party in this County has been comparatively quiescent, refusing to bribe up and run candidates for every local office of minor importance, as has been done by its new opponent. The time has at length arrived, however, when the issue will soon require to be made between the open and straight-forward action, and the time-honored and well defined principles of the Democratic party on one hand, and the secret conclave and proscription principles of the Know-Nothings on the other. Shall Democrats cling to that party which has signaled its course by fidelity to the South—which passed the Fugitive Slave Law and the Kansas and Nebraska Bill, or will they leave it to join a secret party which has marked its triumphs at the North by the election of Seward and Wilson, and to be shortly joined by Hale and others.

In the next House of Representatives the great majority of the Northern members will be K. N.'s, and will be also Abolitionists. It behooves the South to know what manner of men she sends. At no previous time has the prospect been so gloomy, the clouds so dark and lowering.

The question is not now what clique, wing or section of the Democratic party any man belongs to? but, is he a Democrat?—will he stand by the Democratic party?—will he allow his private pique against this man or that man to alienate him from the support of his principles, or will he go, might and main, for Democratic men and measures? These are the questions—these the issues.

Our Quarterly Report.
The table which we publish to-day of the exports from this port for the first quarter of 1855, exhibits a marked falling off as compared with a corresponding period in 1854. Those familiar with the state of things here will find no difficulty in accounting for this, without discovering any serious grounds for discouragement. Of course the unexampled pressure in the money market has not been without its effects in restricting business operations here as well as elsewhere, but the main cause of the falling off is to be found in the long continued drought, and the consequent low state of the streams, which has kept very large quantities of produce from getting to market.

The recent freshet has brought a good deal of this down, which will go to swell the exports of the next quarter. The most noticeable decrease is in Crude Turpentine and in Timber and Lumber, and the receipts of these were most affected by the drought, although we presume that so far as Lumber is concerned, the stagnation in ship-building and every other sort of building at the North, has greatly slackened the demand. Building however appears to have taken a start and will shortly get again under way.

Cotton shows a very great increase. Indeed it has about doubled and will continue to increase. Flour formerly shipped North on Fayetteville account now goes on the Central Railroad to Norfolk, which accounts for the decrease in the shipments of that article.

Owing to the high price of breadstuffs and the decline in naval stores, a considerable number of hands from the Eastern counties, usually hired to make naval stores for this market, will find more profitable employment at home in raising corn, which may interfere somewhat with the amount of naval stores sent here this year, but not very materially, while the Manchester Road and the Deep River Navigation have opened or soon will open up new avenues of trade far more than compensating any slight decline in naval stores and lumber. The fact is that Wilmington, and indeed this whole section, must look beyond the forest and its productions. Their permanent prosperity must be founded upon the more permanent interests of agriculture and manufactures, and they will be. Before twenty years, or even less time, the products of the forest will cease to be the main exports of this place. This result will be considerably hastened by the construction of the Charlotte Road.

The Revenue Law Again.
While we award to the Legislature all credit for having marched up to its work manfully, in the way of providing for the expenses of the State in the only proper manner, although they must have felt how unpopular any increase of taxation always is, we must say that the law, as a composition even, reflects no great credit upon its framers. It is almost impossible to understand parts of it, they are so obscurely worded and loosely arranged. Strangely enough, laws framed by professional lawyers are pretty nearly always the most tangled up. Why this is, we do not pretend to say, save that in the multitude of words used to arrive at punctilious accuracy, the sense is sacrificed and obliterated.

At the earliest possible moment we will take an opportunity to review the law from beginning to end, or at least such portions as may seem to call for review. Neither capricious objection nor indiscriminate defence will do any good. The thing must be considered coolly and understandingly, so that facts may be gathered for the direction of the next Legislature.—It would be folly to allow the intrusion of any partisanship in the matter. It would defeat the object in view which is the discovery of the truth and the facts of the case.

PUBLIC MONIES.—The United States Treasurer's statement shows that there was in the various depositories, on the 26th ult., \$21,455,523 54, of which sum there was at the office in this place \$2,045 82.

Read the letter from Mr. Loring to Hon. Henry A. Wise. It will amply repay perusal. It tells the truth—however unpalatable that may sometimes be.

New Hampshire.
By accident a paper fell into our hands to-day, entitled the "New Hampshire Phoenix," bearing date March 31st, and published at Concord, by "E. H. Cheney, Editor and Proprietor." It purports to be "A State Temperance, Educational and News Journal." The leading editorial article of this sheet is headed "Time for Work," and is in jubilation over the recent "triumph" in New Hampshire. It commences its rejoicings as follows:

"The election is now fairly over, the dead buried, the wounded cared for, the smoke all blown away, and we are permitted to survey the field. Never was a field more closely contested. The issues were clearly and distinctly before the people, 'rum or no rum, slavery extension or no extension, Popery or Protestantism,' these were the issues, and never was a verdict more decisive and triumphant."

This is one of the organs of the coalition whose triumph over the Administration is so hailed by the opposition at the South. Let us see its animus a little farther. On the same page from which the above extract is made, we find the following precious morsel from one of the New Hampshire "triumphers," which we commend to the Commercial and Herald:

Southern Intolerance.
"In the next House of Representatives the Abolitionists will, in all likelihood, have a majority. Should such vile and infamous propositions be made; should the vote be taken; should that vote show a majority for the incendiaries of whom we have spoken—then, and we say it solemnly, we would not answer for the consequences. They would deserve, majority though they be, to be driven from the hall of legislation, as Cromwell drove the corrupt men of his day from their seats in the House of the English Legislature."—Washington Sentinel.

"Will not answer for the consequences," will you? better wait till you are asked. The majority will take the responsibility of all they will do, and as for driving from the hall, you have already tried that. Have Southern task-masters ever heard of John Quincy Adams or Joshua R. Giddings? Nonsense on such slang, we are heartily sick of it, and have no more fears of such men going out of the Union, than we have of our paupers running away from the Almshouse.

This is the description of people with whose victories over the party of the constitution, the Southern people are called upon to sympathize. The Democrats have been defeated at the North. Would not the southern people ten times rather sympathize with them in their defeat, than join in the rejoicings of such a coalition as that by which they have been overthrown.

There is such a thing as zeal not only without knowledge, but without justice or propriety. Such a zeal seems to have moved the Editor of the Commercial in penning an editorial article for his issue of this morning, headed "Deplorable Infatuation." In this article, without examination, without waiting for particulars, without anything to indicate the really culpable parties in the melancholy and disgraceful riots in Cincinnati, which have pained the hearts of every good citizen, he at once jumps to the conclusion that the objects of his christian dislike, the democrats, whom he calls "foreign population," must necessarily be in the wrong. Now, justice compels us to say that at this stage of the affair, he has no warrant for such a conclusion—no right to turn an affair which all must regret, into an intemperate partisan appeal. The despatches from Cincinnati, as we find them in all the papers seem to amount to this:—The vote in the Eleventh and Twelfth wards is strongly Democratic; the 12th ward giving Farnen, Democratic candidate for Mayor, about 500 majority.—the 11th ward gives him a still larger majority. These wards being counted, the Democrats would have carried the City by from 500 to 1000 majority; without them Taylor, K. N., has 477 majority for Mayor. The following despatch appears in the Baltimore Clipper, an avowed K. N. organ, and cannot be supposed over favourable to the opposite party:

CINCINNATI, April 3.—P. M. The city remains quiet. On an investigation it has been ascertained that the ballot box of the 12th ward contained 55 more tickets than there were names recorded on the poll books. One of the judges insisted on throwing out the entire vote, but the others would not agree, and while the judge was counting the votes a body of men entered the room and took the box, containing the tickets, forcibly from them, and then burnt the ballots and tally sheets in the open street. Thus the votes of the eleventh and twelfth wards have been destroyed.

The remaining wards give Taylor, American, 477 majority.

The American party contend that there has been a large amount of illegal voting.

It is reported that Taylor will not accept the office under the circumstances.

The result of the riot being the destruction of the ballots and tally sheets of two strong Democrat wards, and the effect of this destruction being to leave the K. N. candidate in the majority, may tend to throw some light upon the motives of those who instigated this disturbance.

We do not pretend to decide the question of culpability, but certainly these facts are sufficient to cast considerable doubt over the conclusions to which the Commercial comes. For our own part we can but regret such occurrences, as eminently unfortunate in every respect. If Mr. Taylor would not accept an election under the circumstances, there is certainly reason for pause.—Daily Courier, 5th inst.

A FAST AGE.—Even the horses seem to be inspired by the same progressive spirit of which we hear so much among the bipeds, and they run faster, kick higher, and snort louder than the "hosses of other days." If there be no mistake about the telegraphic despatch from New Orleans, which says that Lexington beat Leocompt in the great four mile race, run on the 21st inst., making the heat in 7m. 19s., all former horsemen are thrown into the shade by upwards of considerable, and the representatives of "Young America," of the horse order, are away ahead of the old fogies. The fastest time made by Fashion in the race in which he beat Boston was 7m. 32s.; this continued to be the best time on record until last fall, when Leocompt made the heat in 7m. 26s.; and now it appears that Lexington has beaten that, and got it down to 7m. 19s.

It turns out, however, that this was a single dash of four miles against time, and not a regular race, where any necessity existed of reserving any energies for another heat, or perhaps two heats, as was the case when Leocompt made his great time. It is, nevertheless, great running.

A correspondent informs us that, at Marion Court, last week, Moses Harnellson was found guilty of the murder of Evan A. Rogers, and was brought into Court to receive his sentence. His Honor, Judge Whitner, then proceeded, in a very feeling manner, to address the prisoner. He alluded to the majesty of the law—its protecting and punishing principles, a recapitulation of the circumstances connected with the murder, and concluded with an earnest appeal to him to prepare to meet the awful fate which awaited him.

The next prisoner was Henry Nobles, charged with the murder of Henry Gaines. The verdict of the jury was manslaughter. Nobles was sentenced to three years imprisonment, and to pay a fine of five hundred dollars.

John Freeman, a regular jail bird, having been in jail for nearly his whole life, is again out.

Mrs. Elizabeth McNeill, widow of the late General John McNeill, and sister of the President of the United States, died in Concord, New Hampshire, on the 28th inst.

Further Foreign Items.
Napoleon has deferred his departure for the Crimea until the result of the conference at Vienna was ascertained.

Italy.—It is reported that a serious revolutionary movement, headed by Mazzini, had been discovered in Rome. Both the French and Austrian troops were held in readiness to suppress it.

War News.—The French rockets had set fire to Sebastopol in several places. The disgrace of Menschikov is confirmed. Russia has again prohibited the navigation of the Lower Danube. The allies had despatched instructions to Vienna that the death of the Czar had not changed their views regarding the war.

Russia.—There was much discontent at St. Petersburg. A large body of the nobles had addressed a manifesto to Alexander against arming the serfs.

Later from California.
NEW ORLEANS, March 31.—The steamer Daniel Webster arrived from San Juan with California dates to the 9th inst. The bank excitement had mostly subsided, but the suspended banks had not yet resumed, and probably none will except Messrs. Page & Bacon, Messrs. Chappin, Sawyer & Co. and S. B. Conroy have failed.

The Supreme Court of the State has decided that persons enclosing land in the mining regions cannot hold it against the miners.

From Oregon there is intelligence that an arrangement has been entered into for the extinguishing of Indian titles to all lands in Willamette Valley.

From Nicaragua there is news of the death of Chomorro, and it was thought the revolution was over, and that quiet would soon be restored.

The Daniel Webster was brought to by a Spanish sloop of war on her outward passage, and had her papers examined.

The Star of the West sailed from San Juan on the 24th ult., for New York, with \$300,000 in gold.

Later from California.
The steamer Star of the West arrived at New York on the 3d, with San Francisco dates to the 9th ult. She brings \$239,000 in gold. She encountered severe gales the whole trip home, and had to touch at Key West for coal.

General J. Estorade had succeeded Chomorro in the direction of Nicaragua affairs, and is Commander and Chief of the army.

The British war steamer Devastation was at San Juan.

The news from California is of little interest. Business was exceedingly depressed and monetary affairs stringent.

The house of Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co. was going ahead as formerly, but it was doubtful when Messrs. Page, Bacon & Co. would resume—all the other bank failures are bad ones.

At Sonora the depositors broke open the vaults of Messrs. Adams & Co., through a committee, and paid themselves, leaving a balance behind of \$9,000.

The rains continued and the miners were actively engaged, but owing to the scarcity of coin, but little work had been done.

The Kern river diggings have been attracting thousands of persons, and it is represented as the richest yet discovered.

Biske, who shot Mowry, the contractor, at San Francisco, who swindled him out of \$1,300, has been found guilty of murder, but recommended to mercy.

John Faber, who killed Mansfield, of the San Joaquin Republic, as he was pardoned.

Nearly every article of merchandise has declined. Haxall Flour was selling at \$12 50. Crushed Sugar at 13 1/4 cents. Lacksawanna Coal at 13 a \$13 60. Spirits of Turpentine 68 a 70 cents. New Meat Provisions were selling at rather lower prices. All liquors have declined fully 25 per cent. There is no news from the Pacific port.

It was reported at San Francisco that Alvin Adams has been held liable, as a general partner, for the debts of Messrs. Adams & Co.

The publishers of the "California Statesman" have sued Senator Gwin to recover \$20,000 damages for a breach of contract, Mr. Gwin having failed to sustain the Statesman according to contract. The Statesman was Mr. Gwin's Sacramento organ.

Arrival of the Steamer Black Warrior.
NEW YORK, April 3.—The steamer Black Warrior has arrived with Havana dates to the 29th. The U. States steamer Princeton and Fulton were in port—all well. The Fulton was to sail for Norfolk on 31st.

Numerous additional arrests had been made at Havana, amongst them Don Carlos Castillas, manager of a bank, and Don Alcegas, a wealthy banker. Their only offence is believed to be uttering expressions of sympathy for Pinto.

Mr. Robertson, the acting United States Consul, is understood to have sent in so strong a protest against the so called trial of Estampae and Felix as to have induced the Captain General to refer the matter to the Spanish Minister at Washington before carrying the sentence into execution.

The announcement had gone forth that six companies of colored militia were to be established in Havana.

33-A Municipal Election was held in Cincinnati on the 2d inst. A telegraphic despatch to the Baltimore Sun, states that it was a most exciting day.—The result is not yet known. There was much fighting in the various wards—particularly in the eleventh, a large German vote was reported, and the Americans were not permitted to vote, and that the Americans took possession of the polls and destroyed the ballot boxes and tickets. One man is said to have been killed and several wounded during the fight.

It is supposed that the Know-Nothings will have a majority of from six to seven hundred.

CINCINNATI, April 2.—The result of the election is not yet known. The Know-Nothings are reported to be ahead.

Several serious riots occurred this afternoon, and one American and two or three Germans are said to have been killed.

In the 11th ward the ballot boxes were destroyed, and Dr. Brown, a citizen of the ward, was killed.—The result, as far as known, is as follows:—The Germans, and turning it upon them, fire, killing a number and wounding others—how many cannot be ascertained at present.

There is an immense excitement. The know-nothings are marching through the streets with cannon, and they are ordered to meet in the 11th ward. A further collision is expected.

Cincinnati Election Riots.
Telegraphic dispatches down to the evening of the 3d state that the city of Cincinnati was quiet, but that fears were entertained of another outbreak that night. The Germans having quietly recaptured their cannon, the Natives had sent a deputation for its return. The mob have resolved, if the gun is not delivered forthwith, they will go and take it by force. This they will do, if necessary, which case there will no doubt be another serious riot.

It is said that some ten or twelve persons were either killed or mortally wounded at the riot on the 2nd. The ballot boxes of the 11th and 12th wards were destroyed by the "Know Nothing" or "Native American" party, and the votes of these two wards were consequently counted. They would, it was believed, have elected Farnen Democratic Mayor, by 500 to 1,000 majority. It is said that Taylor, "Native," now has a majority of 477, but it is reported that he will not accept the office under the circumstances. We shall see.

Connecticut Election.
HARTFORD, April 2.—The annual election in this State for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Comptroller, with members of the Legislature and members of Congress, took place to-day.

Democratic Meeting in Boston.
At a meeting of the Democratic Party held in the Court House in Lomberton on Monday of Superior Court, to appoint Delegates to a Democratic Convention at Clinton, it was

Resolved. That we concur in the recommendation to hold a Democratic Convention in Clinton during May Superior Court, to nominate a candidate to represent this District in the next Congress.

On motion, the Chairman appointed a committee consisting of James A. Rozier, James Sealy, Dr. Shaw, John A. Caldwell, Everett Phillips, and Col. Neil Regan to name the Delegates, two from each Captain's District, who retired and in a few minutes reported the following names as constituting the Delegation, to-wit:

Capt. Rozier's District—Jas. A. Rozier, Neil Regan, St. Paul's—Wm. Glover, Archd. McNeill, Curran, McCramm's—Col. Alex. McMillan, D. Shaw, McEachen's—Daniel B. Smith, Peter A. McEachin, Smith's—Col. John McNeill, Duncan Graham, Humphreys—Alex. Humphrey, R. B. Gregory, Alford's—M. T. Sealy, Zachariah Fulmore, Thompson's—E. P. Ashly, W. B. Thompson, Jr., White House—Elliott Mitchell, Henry Bullock, Jr., Sterling's—Will—Samuel Goodrich, John Atkinson, Phillips—James Pope, John T. Pope.

Leeds—Hugh J. Lee, Hugh Pitman.

The following resolution was introduced by James A. Rozier, which was adopted:

Resolved. That our Senator, Thomas J. Morisey, and our Representatives, Thomas A. Norment and Neil Regan, have ably and faithfully discharged the duties assigned them. They have the thanks of their constituents.

Mr. Norment being called on, made a few remarks on the duty of Southern men standing together on the great question now agitating the whole country, and concluded by offering the following resolution, which was unanimously accepted and adopted:

Resolved. That the recent elections in the free States, in which President Pierce has been re-elected, is evidence sufficient to enable him to try to force southern men. The fact can be no longer concealed, Franklin Pierce is openly denounced and condemned in the free States for his fidelity to the South, for supporting the Constitution and carrying out the provisions of the fugitive slave law. Can any true southern man, of whatever party, weaken his friends at the South by giving a vote that will strengthen his worst enemies at the North? A dissolution of the Union will be the certain result if the fusion party are enabled to carry out their designs at the North. What true friend to his country can look upon such a result with any other feelings than those of horror? Now if all southern men will but rally to the standard of true Democracy, and present an unbroken front, with the aid of such men at the North as Pierce, Cass, Adams, Buchanan, Cushing, Marcy, and thousands of other true men, the Union of these States may be saved. Nothing less can save the Union.

The meeting then adjourned.

PETER A. McEACHIN, Ch'n.
E. P. ASHLEY, Sec'y.

Western Railroad.
We published last week, a brief notice of the late annual meeting of the stockholders of the Western Railroad Company held on the 19th inst. We neglected to state at the time that the late President, Maj. D. G. McRae, declined a re-election, as will be seen by the following letter addressed to the stockholders:

GENTLEMEN:—I avail myself of this opportunity of making known to you my determination to decline a re-election to the office of President of your company. In doing so, I must beg to express my obligations for the confidence hitherto reposed in me, and to assure you, that in my retirement I shall lose none of the interest which I have manifested for the construction of your work, and endeavor, as far as I can, to aid in its completion.

I desire that the incoming board, whoever they may be, may harmonize in all their deliberations and measures, and manifest the same anxiety to promote the interest of all concerned, as has been by those on whom the trust has heretofore devolved.

I feel that I cannot do less on the occasion of my retirement, than to bear testimony to the assiduity and devotion to the interest of the company with which the gentlemen who have been associated with me, have, without pecuniary compensation, given their time to the very often embarrassing duties which have fallen upon them.

In conclusion, let me ask that for our common interest, a spirit of harmony may prevail in your deliberations, and that all of us determine to put our shoulder to the work in the right spirit, and success will certainly crown our efforts.

Respectfully, your obt servant,
March 19, 1855. D. G. McRAE.

Negotiations are going on we understand, for a modification of the original contract, and in other matters of interest to the stockholders.

We hope the Board of Directors will succeed in some scheme to give us the Road.—Fayetteville (a Carolinaian).

New York Millionaires.
A correspondent of the Charleston Courier, writing from New York, says:

I referred to the biography of the wealthy citizens of New York, at the time it was serially appearing. It has been made into a readable, but not very reliable book. In it three hundred names are given, down to one hundred thousand. Two hundred and fifty have attained the rank of one hundred and fifty thousand. One hundred and fifty-nine enjoy the distinction of two hundred thousand. Seventy-nine have risen to the height of a quarter of a million.—Seventy-five have risen to the grade of three hundred thousand. Eighteen have the rare felicity of three hundred and fifty thousand. Thirty-seven have won the commoner rank of four hundred thousand. Three individuals only have passed at four hundred and fifty thousand, while seventy-three have passed forward to the grandeur of half a million. Twenty-four have proceeded to six hundred thousand; five to seven hundred thousand; twenty-five to eight hundred thousand; and sixteen have attained the giddy height of one million. Five have gone on to a million and a half; one to two millions; one to three millions; two to four millions; one to five millions; and one stands, solitary and alone, on the pinnacle of six millions.

William B. Astor is our richest man; he inherited his wealth. Stephen Whitney, five millions, owes his fortune to speculations in cotton and the rise in real estate. W. H. Aspinwall, four millions, came of a rich family, and gained vast increase of wealth in the shipping business. James Leach, three millions, which he inherited. The late Peter Harmony, two millions, came to this city as a cabin boy, and grew rich by commerce. The Lorillards, two millions, came from France poor, and made their huge fortune in the snuff and tobacco business. The late Asen G. Phelps, two millions, learned the trade of a tinner, and made a fortune in iron and copper.

Alexander T. Stewart, two millions, now at the Dry Goods Palace, began business in a little fancy store of those who are put down at a million and a half. Of George Low began as a farm laborer; Cornelius Vanderbilt as a boatman; John Lafarge as steward to Joseph Bonaparte. Of the millionaires: James Chestnut began life as a Journeyman tailor; Peter Cooper as glue maker.

Of the ten hundred and sixty persons mentioned in the book, at least eight hundred began their career as clerks or manual laborers.

The pill and patent medicine dealers show to great advantage in this volume. Brandth figures up at three hundred and fifty thousand. Sarsaparilla P. Townsend was a honest carpenter once; he is now worth three hundred thousand dollars. Moffat, of the Phoenix Bitters, is put down at half a million. Pease, who sold gold singer beer, and afterwards took to hoarhound candy, achieved the moderate fortune of a hundred and fifty thousand.

Strange to relate, there are some names in this work of interest to literary men. Geo. Bancroft, Henry James, Professor Anthon, Thomas McElrath and Dr. Francis are each stated to possess a hundred thousand dollars. Edwin Forrest is rated at a quarter of a million; so is Sidney E. Morse, of the N. Y. Observer. William Niblo, it appears, has four hundred thousand dollars; and Dr. Mott two hundred thousand. Barnum is put down at eight hundred thousand; Bennett at one hundred and fifty thousand.

But perhaps the most remarkable statement of all, is that Mrs. Oakes of New York, has made a quarter of a million dollars by keeping school!

Redemption of the Public Debt for the week ending March 31st, 1855.

Loan of 1842	\$1,000
" 1846	